

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.00
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SELLS ITS MILL TO THE MCBRYDE

American Sugar Company Unloads
Machinery to Get Down to
Water Development.

The McBryde Sugar Company has
absorbed the American Sugar Com-
pany. The entire sugar machinery,
consisting of mill and pumping plant,
has been bought outright by the Mc-
Bryde company, for which they
are to pay \$325,000. This was
decided on at the last meeting of the
American Sugar Company on Tuesday,
when the negotiations for the sale
were completed with the McBryde
Company.

None of the machinery has been
erected, but it has all been landed at
Kauaakakai, Moikaki. The American
Sugar Company was to pay to O. O.
Stimman, the manufacturer of the
machinery, a contract price of \$325,000.
The Kauaakakai mill is now under
construction. The McBryde people are to have
it for \$325,000 to be paid in bonds. The
sale is subject to the consent of the
manufacturer to change the location of
the mill. Though this ending of
what promised to be one of the great-
est sugar estates in the world, is a
matter of keen disappointment, and of
great loss to the stockholders, it is be-
lieved met without bitterness or recrimi-
nation, say the company officers. The
agents and directors are devoting their
energies to settling up all obligations
of the company in a manner that shall
save all outside persons and firms who
had business relations with the com-
pany from loss.

Those best acquainted with the sit-
uation on Moikaki and the water pos-
sibilities there say unqualifiedly that
the plantation is not only not to be
abandoned but that those at the head
of the company will proceed steadily
in the development of an adequate
water supply. It is well known that
Moikaki has plenty of water and that
it only remains for time and more
work to bring it to the plantation. One
of those on the inside says: "The mill
was sold because the company wants
to devote itself entirely to the land and
water. Other personal property will
be sold, also toward the same end, but
there is a certainty that within a com-
paratively short time the company will
be in shape to begin operations and
gain a new plant on a solid founda-
tion."

Hackstands to Stay.

The hack-stands will stay. Minister
of Interior Young has listened to the
appeal of 208 tax payers, and feeling
that it is the general desire of the pub-
lic that the hackmen be allowed to re-
main where they are, he has issued a
"By Authority" to that effect. The
order published on March 28th is re-
voked, and no action will be taken con-
cerning it.

That the hackmen feel elated over
their victory is putting it mildly. They
are overjoyed at the success of their
efforts to retain the stands as occu-
pied at present. There is no doubt in
their minds that the public would have
suffered much inconvenience to have
placed the stands in other sections of
the city, away from easy beck and call,
and citizens generally share the same
opinion.

Cholera in an Indian Camp.

LONDON, April 27.—A special dispatch
from Bombay says: The cholera is rag-
ing fearfully at the great camp at Godra,
where thousands of famished and sick
natives are receiving relief. One hundred
and fifty corpses were removed yester-
day, but 100 others had to be left be-
cause it was impossible to procure bear-
ers.

THE NEWS OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Armstrong Writes
Entertainingly.

WORK ON HAWAIIAN BILL

Major Seward Heard From—Were
the Aboriginal Hawai-
ans Cannibals?

WASHINGTON, April 20.—On Friday,
the 15th, a meeting of the Committee
on Conference upon the Hawaiian bill

was held in the Senate chamber. Mr. Armstrong, who was present, was
entertainingly conversant with the
subject. He said that the bill was
not so much a subject for discussion
as it was for information. He said
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subject for discussion as it was for
information. He said that the bill
was not so much a subject for discus-
sion as it was for information.

On Thursday, the 19th, Senator Cullom
presented the conference report. Sen-
ator Bacon objected to the manner of its
presentation. The provisions of the Sen-
ate and House bills, he thought, were
not made so distinct that Senators could
see them readily, and he asked that the
report be revised. Mr. Cullom consented
to do this, especially as there was a cler-
ical error in the report which caused
embarrassment. The conference report
was therefore withdrawn for correction.
On Friday the conference report was
presented to the Senate. Senators on
both sides objected to the report which
made the payment of taxes a prerequi-
site for voting. Senator Pettigrew read
from the Hawaiian laws, which provide
for imprisonment for non-payment of
the poll tax. Senators Spooner and Tel-
ler denounced this provision. As Sen-
ator Morgan was absent on account of
sickness, and Senator Lodge had been
called to Boston, the matter was ad-
journed until tomorrow.

Within the last two weeks any resident
of Honolulu, in passing by the door of
the ladies' gallery of the Senate cham-
ber, would recognize a familiar face in
one of the new doorkeepers. Through
the influence of Senator Hawley of Con-
necticut, Major Seward, during the Civil
War a member of the Senator's mili-
tary staff, and later an inmate of the
Cebu jail, "under sentence of death for a
few days," for aiding and abetting trea-
son, has become one of the Senate at-
tendants.

MR. DOLE FOR GOVERNOR.



WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Dole has been
selected as the first Governor of Hawaii. The formal
announcement will be made when the list of Hawai-
an officials to be appointed by the President is com-
plete. The President intends to make nominations
for the remaining offices at an early date, so that the
appointees may have all the time they need to ar-
range preliminaries. All territorial offices will be
filled by citizens of the Territory, and at least one
of those positions recognized as United States offi-
ces will also go to a citizen of the Islands. These
places are United States Judge, District Attorney,
Marshal and Collector of Customs. Of these four the
District Attorney will probably be a citizen of Ha-
waii. Senator Cullom, who engineered the Hawai-
ian bill in the Senate, will probably get a place for one
of his Illinois constituents. It is thought that M.
M. Estee of California has an excellent chance for
the position of United States Judge.

was arranged for Saturday morning at
10:30. The members of the committee,
consisting of Senators Morgan, Cullom
and Lodge, on behalf of the Senate, and
of Representatives Knox, Hitt and Moon
of Tennessee, could not be more satisfac-
tory. Representative Fletcher, who was
entitled to a place on the House Com-
mittee, voluntarily resigned in favor of
Mr. Hitt. This act brought three of
the original Commissioners into the con-
ference, with the great advantage that
these men had a personal knowledge of
the situation and political needs of the
Islands. Accordingly, on Saturday morn-
ing they fell to work with quick appre-
hension, and by 6 o'clock in the evening
they had reviewed all of the differences
between the Senate and the House, and
came to an agreement on all points but
two. One related to the Judiciary Act
and the other to the sale of intoxicating
liquor. The action of the House on the
liquor question was a surprise. It was
said in the corridors, after the vote was
taken on it that it could not stand; that
it was a matter of local self government,
and the Territory must settle the ques-
tion for itself.

But any one who has carefully read the
Congressional Record of the last three
months knows that petitions from all
parts of the country have been presented
to both branches of Congress, requesting
legislation which shall forbid the sale of
intoxicating liquors in the Philippines,
Porto Rico and Hawaii. The authors of
these petitions are largely the members
of the Women's Christian Temperance
Union. Without discussing the merits of
legislation in this manner, it was fortu-
nate that these petitions were presented
—if they ought to be presented—during a
Presidential year. The temperance vote
is an unknown factor. The temporary
disorganization of the parties, due to im-
perialism, expansion and the silver mat-
ter, makes the political issue somewhat
doubtful. Reaction from the war ex-
citement has set in. The relatives of the
men who are fighting in the Philippines
are tired of the fighting in ambush, and
the loss of life in the swamps. The vot-
ers must be carefully nursed, and the
temperance or prohibition vote must be
regarded.

The Conference Committee felt the
pressure, and regarded it as an unwise po-
litical act to strike out entirely the pro-
hibition of the saloon. But they placed
the matter before the Territorial Legis-
lature with strong recommendations.
On Monday the Conference Committee
finished their work and prepared a unan-
imous report, which restored in a large
measure the provisions of the bill as
originally framed by the Commission.
Chairman Knox of the House Com-
mittee on Territories had made himself
familiar with matter in Hawaii and has

endents, General Hartwell and Mr. W.
O. Smith met him often, and have a
pleasant chat with him. He finds that
the occupation of attending the door of
the ladies' gallery from noon until 6
o'clock is a much less perilous occupa-
tion than abetting insurrection in the
Islands. He seems to be quite in favor of
the law for the government of Hawaii.
Senator Morgan's remarkable triumph
in Alabama brought to him the hearty
congratulations of men of both parties.
While his campaign for the office of
Senator was carried on in every county
of his State, the Senator never left his
post for a day, and even when his
friends said that his cause was prob-
ably lost, he calmly stood at his desk on the
floor of the Senate, giving an exhaustive
discussion to the Hawaiian question day
after day. He took the ground that if
the people of Alabama were not satisfied
with his past services they should se-
lect another person. The contrast be-
tween his attitude and that of Sen-
ator Clark of Montana reflected honor on him-
self and on his State. The office sought
the man.

Even at these political headquarters no
one seems to know what the true in-
wardness of Admiral Dewey's declaration
as a candidate for the Presidency means.
Teh old war-horses are bothered over it.
The first impression was that he was his
State's candidate. This is denied by some,
who think that he has simply lost his
head. One in high office here said yester-
day that it had been arranged that at the
Kansas City Democratic convention the
plan was to suddenly stampede the con-
vention from Bryan to Dewey, but Dewey
has given away the secret. One of
his old friends says Dewey was a Repub-
lican, and that he has heard him for
many years denouncing the Democratic
party, damping it for a lot of fools. This
he never failed to do while in Manila,
say, as the Democrats were not friendly
to expansion, which means the large in-
crease of the navy. The general feeling
here among the Admiral's friends is
that he has gone daff for some reason or
other, and will soon be "called down."
But it must not be forgotten that his
brother-in-law, John H. McLean, is an
able politician, and it is improbable that
the Admiral went off on his own hook
without consulting him or some other
sagacious politician. It is highly prob-
able that before long a method in the Ad-
miral's madness will be developed. As an
independent Democratic candidate he
would draw away from Bryan the gold
Democrats and aid in the election of Mc-
Kinley.

One of the leading representatives from
Porto Rico declared in a private conver-
sation yesterday that he was perfectly
satisfied with the law for the Govern-
ment of that island; that free trade had
been practically established, and the
granting of Admiral Dewey's declaration
was a generous measure. But neither
he or his friends thought it advisable,
during the Congressional debate on the

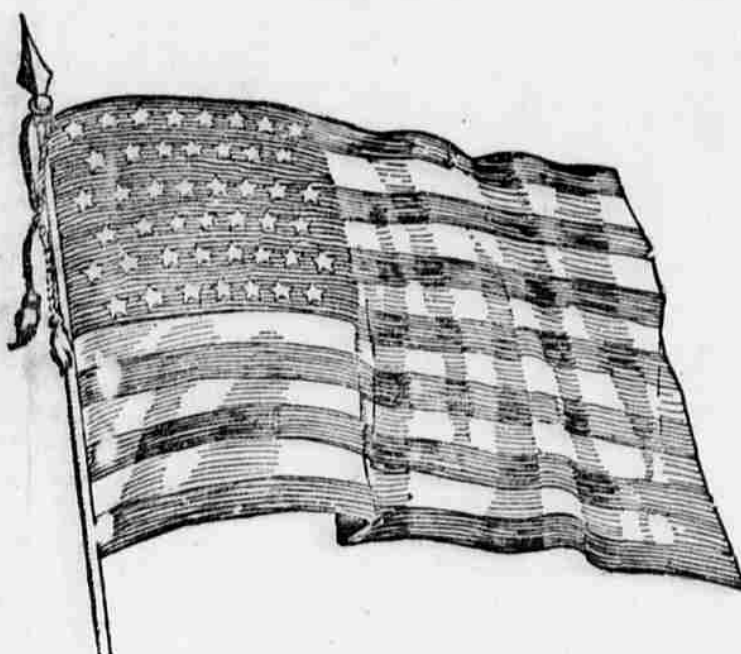
(Continued on Page 4.)

THE TERRITORIAL BILL HAS BECOME A LAW

The President is Considering His
Appointments.

MR. DOLE, MR. SEWALL AND TWO
HAWAIIANS FOR GOVERNOR

The Associated Press Telegrams Say That
Mr. Dole is President McKinley's
Probable Nominee.



WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President signed the Hawaiian Bill
at 12:40 o'clock today, but was not ready to announce Territorial ap-
pointments. It is the intention to make these appointments very soon in
order that there may be no delay in the inauguration of the new gov-
ernment and to secure speedy relief from the embarrassments of the
present anomalous condition of affairs. The Hawaiian contingent in
Washington has not been behind hand in suggesting suitable material
to the President for his consideration in this connection. Particularly
in the case of the Governorship there have been urgent representa-
tions. There are no less than four candidates in the field.

The name of President Dole leads the list. Harold Sewall, late Min-
ister at Honolulu, and now United States Agent in the Islands, is mak-
ing a formidable canvass, backed by the Maine delegation, and there are
two persons of Hawaiian birth prominent in the affairs of the Islands,
whose names are also under consideration. There is ground for the be-
lief that of all these candidates, President Dole is looked upon most fa-
vorably, the President inclining to the view that by making such an ap-
pointment he would not only recognize the principles of home rule, but
also would make suitable recognition of the long continued and execu-
tive efforts of Sanford B. Dole to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian
Islands to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—When Hawaii was annexed to this coun-
try it had a bonded debt of about \$4,000,000, drawing heavy rate of inter-
est. This debt still exists, but under the Act signed by the President to-
day it is to be assumed by the United States. Secretary Gage does not
intend that it shall be added to the bonded debt of the United States if
it can be paid immediately. The terms of the debt will be looked into,
and if they permit payment at any time the debt will be wiped out as
soon as the law goes into effect, in forty-five days.

Secretary Gage will soon send to Hawaii money and treasury agents
to exchange the Hawaiian for American currency. The exchange will be
made as in Porto Rico. It is understood that there is \$1,000,000 in
minor coins in Hawaii, which will have to be exchanged for currency of
this country.

Thus ends the fight for Americanism which began on the 17th of Jan-
uary, 1893, and has continued through more than seven years of ex-
traordinary vicissitude. Hawaii, long ignored and buffeted, and a hun-
dred times disappointed, is to be safe in the shelter of the American Re-
public—a part of the indissoluble Union of Indestructible States and
Territories. No power save one capable of shattering the United States
Constitution or defeating the Republic in war can undo the work which
William McKinley has now performed. Hawaii is as firmly welded to
the Constitution as are Arizona and New Mexico, or for that matter,
California or New York. Furthermore, as no duty can ever be imposed
by the United States on Hawaii's sugar, one great and overshadowing
menace is removed. The colonial spectre has also been driven away.
The era of commercial, industrial and mercantile expansion is at hand.
The event is one that ought to be recognized at noon today by a salute
of one gun for every State and Territory.

A new corporation, "The Hawaiian
Tobacco Company," has been formed.
Its store will be at Merchant and Nu-
uanu streets. The officers are: Chu Gem,
president; L. I. Chin, secretary; Lin
Shen Chow, treasurer. The capital stock
is \$20,000, divided into 200 shares of
\$100 each.

Major and Mrs. Payson, the former
of the Paymaster's Department of the
army, are through passengers on the
transport Warren to Manila. Mrs.
Payson is the daughter of Senator
Stewart of Nevada. Major and Mrs.
Payson are on their honeymoon, hav-
ing been married recently.

WHERE IS AGUINALDO?

May Have Been Killed
by Igorotes.

OTIS TALKS OF THE WAR

Thinks the Rebellion Practically Over.
Spanish Official Methods
at Manila.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A Sun cable
from Manila says: General Otis will
probably start for home at the end of
this week. The transport Meade is here
awaiting his orders. In view of his near
departure, Otis consented last night to
talk for publication. The military situa-
tion was naturally the first topic with
which he dealt. He regarded the effect-
ual stampout of the insurrection as per-
haps the most substantial object he has
accomplished here.

He said: "You know I am rather pes-
simistic. I am not inclined to take the
 sanguine view prevailing in certain quar-
ters, yet I have held the opinion for a
time that the thing is entirely over. I
cannot see where it is possible for the
guerrillas to effect any reorganization,
concentrate in any force or accomplish
anything serious. We have 150 miles north
of Manila and ninety-four south of the
city."

"Everywhere the people are giving val-
uable information and are almost daily
discussing hidden arms and other inen-
emy property. Filipinos who want peace
are beginning to appreciate the power of
the Americans to protect them, and are
giving effective co-operation. The rem-
nants of guerrilla bands are thoroughly
scattered and they are unable to remain
for any time in any place, even the in-
surgent leaders recognize the necessity
of the Americans having better control.
They admit that a strong government is es-
sential to the peace and prosperity of the
Islands. I asked Senator Mabini, Aguinaldo's
Minister of Foreign Affairs, only the
other day if he did not know that the
United States were necessary to the
Philippines. He replied that he did. I
then asked him what the insurgents were
fighting for, and he answered their ob-
ject was to get the best terms. Even the
best of them have thus been deluded into
believing that they could wrest conditions
from us."

General Funston has discovered a rebel
warehouse near Cabanatuan, province of
New Ebla, containing all the archives of
the Malolos government. Aguinaldo's cor-
respondence up to the time of his flight
and much valuable historical matter.

The belief is growing that Aguinaldo
was killed by the Igorotes. There is no
evidence to that effect. Since Major
Peyton C. March of the Twenty-third
Regiment abandoned the chase after the
Filipino leader in the Benguet mountains,
an insurgent officer, who recently was
rendered to General Young says that the
insurgent General Tinio holds this belief.
Tinio held regular communication with
Aguinaldo until December, 1898, and
when he has heard nothing from him, and
Tinio thinks Aguinaldo would find means
to communicate with him alive. Major
March's information was that the insur-
gents were only half a dozen soldiers with Aguinaldo
when he fled beyond the Montecillo wil-
derness, where the savages are said to
all strangers. Friends of Aguinaldo's
wife assert that she has heard nothing
from him since they parted. She is in a
delicate condition and needs nursing
with worry. Therefore, she has not been
informed of the death of her child, and
thinks it is with friends at Bacoor.

The Sultan of Sulu, with a retinue,
including several of his wives, has sailed
for Singapore, ostensibly on a religious
mission. A Hongkong Express, Manila
paper says the Sultan has gone to
Singapore in order to protest to the British
against the Americans establishing a
tariff against imports from the Philip-
pines. It is a violation of the treaty of 1877
between Spain, Great Britain and Ger-
many, Germany guaranteeing the Sulu
Islands free trade. The Americans have
established a tariff, nearly
doubling the price of tobacco, rice and
the Sulu staples of life, most of which
are imported from Singapore.

The Filipino crew on the steamship Es-
caro recently notified in the channel be-
tween Cebu and Leyte that they had
captain, the mate and the owners, Senor
Escano and his son, with knives after
a desperate struggle. The mutineers
then scuttled the ship and escaped to the
Leyte mountains with \$28,000.

A Fight on Panay.

MANILA, May 3.—A dispatch received
here this afternoon from Iloilo reports
that a desperate fight took place at Le-
baniano, in the center of the island of
Panay. It appears that a reconnoitering
party of the Twenty-sixth Infantry was
surrounded and that four of the Ameri-
cans were killed and sixteen others se-
verely wounded were left on the field.
The remainder had a narrow escape.
The dispatch adds that reinforcements
were sent from Iloilo as soon as the
news was received, whereupon the Fili-
pines retreated to their mountain strong-
holds.

War Department Advice.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Recent mail
advice to the War Department from the
Philippines indicate that the latest plan
of the insurgents is to organize into
mounted bands of 100 and harass the
American forces wherever possible. These
bands will be scattered throughout the
Islands, will be in daily communication
with each other as far as possible by
means of scouts, who will carry the or-
ders to govern concerted movements and
all information concerning retreats, rein-
forcements, etc. According to the Lib-
eral, the organ of the Filipinos, a com-
plete plan of military strategy will be
drawn up "as a result of which the
Americans will soon suffer."

It is reported that a strong insurrec-
tion camp is being organized in the Zambo-
anga mountains and that nearly all the towns
of the provinces, whether occupied by
Americans or not, continue to pay taxes
for the sustenance of the Filipino in-
fants and the prosecution of the strug-
gle.

Typical Spanish Methods.

MANILA, March 25.—When the repre-
sentatives of Spanish sovereignty in the
Philippines officially departed from Man-
ila a year ago they left behind them 6,718
Spanish prisoners in the power of the
insurgents and much war material, con-
sisting largely of old cannons, ammuni-
tion and condemned implements of var-
ious sorts. A commission of Spanish of-
ficers was appointed from Madrid to re-
main in Manila to receive their fellow

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE BOERS AGGRESSIVE

Roberts Still Lingers at
Bloemfontein.

REASONS FOR THE DELAY

Wepener Relieved -- Mafeking Still
Holding Out -- An Arsenal at
Johannesburg Blown Up.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: A significant item of intelligence has been received from Cape Town. The Express correspondent in that city says it is asserted on good authority that General Hunter has been sent to Kimberley to command a strong column intended for the relief of Mafeking. It will include Bartons Fusiliers Brigade, which has lately been brought round from Natal and a strong contingent of horse and guns.

The Times correspondent in Bloemfontein gives some interesting particulars respecting the manner in which many Free State soldiers have abused leniency and clemency hitherto shown to them by Lord Roberts in the capital itself. A secret society was formed to maintain communications with the Boer commandos and to promote the re-arming among the hangers. The existence of the conspiracy was gradually brought to light, and the field marshal has made up his mind that in the future conspirators must be punished.

The mobility of the Boer forces must be something uncanny if all accounts are worthy of credence, for they are reported as arriving at Brandfort on Friday night from Wepener and Dewetsdorp; as retreating to Ladybrand and returning to Thaba N'Chu on Saturday and as holding their ground in strong forces in front of General French on Saturday. The British maneuvers are equally mysterious. A general advance northward is described as impending yet French is alternately described as harassing the enemy with artillery fire and cavalry skirmishing and as thwarting General De Wet's efforts to turn the British flank. General French has four infantry brigades and a large cavalry force and clearly must have some motive for halting at Thaba N'Chu and playing with the Boers instead of vigorously attacking them.

The advance northward cannot be undertaken until the force east of Thaba N'Chu has been dispersed, yet for three or four days there has been skirmishing with the Boers' rear guard, until it has been re-enforced from Ladybrand. If General Brabant and Hart are moving northward from Wepener to Ladybrand these dilatory tactics are intelligible, since General French in that case would have an adequate motive for holding and amusing the Boer force at Thaba N'Chu. The distance is fifty miles and there is reason to believe that this march has been undertaken, although there is no direct proof. With Ladybrand occupied by General Hart, General De Wet's retreat eastward would be cut off and General French would be in a position for attacking De Wet's commandos and following them northward.

The situation as far as it could be made out at midnight was essentially unchanged. Three divisions of Lord Roberts' army were available for a direct advance upon Brandfort by the railway from Bloemfontein; two cavalry brigades and the mounted infantry divisions were at Thaba N'Chu with the Eighth and Ninth Divisions; the Third Division was within supporting distance of De Wet's and General Brabant and Hart were either at Wepener or on the way to Ladybrand. The indications still seemed to point to a turning movement from Thaba N'Chu northward to the Vet river, with the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Divisions co-operating near the railway line. Lord Roberts' secrets, however, are so well kept that forecasts are of little value.

Experienced soldiers say that Lord Roberts will secure the southern section of the Free State against raiding operations by drawing a cordon across the country and permanently occupying Sanna's Post, Thaba N'Chu and Ladybrand, and that he will then push on as rapidly as possible for the Vaal river, knowing that Steyn's men will not fight in the Transvaal and that the strength of the Dutch forces will be heavily reduced.

The Boer army is well led and shows no sign of abandoning the struggle. Its generals have recovered from the panic caused by Paardeberg and have demonstrated their ability to impede the advance of the British army and harass it on the flank without exposing their commandos to serious risk of capture.

A private dispatch from Mafeking confirms the previous reports that the garrison was "going strong" at the middle of this month. General Carrington's force is already either heading for or arriving at Marandellas, twenty-five miles from Salisbury. It is a far cry from Marandellas to Mafeking. What General Hunter's division will do after leaving Mafeking is one of Lord Roberts' secrets, and Sir Redvers Buller's future work in Natal is another.

A fresh outbreak of reproaches from the Ameer of Afghanistan against the British Government tends to confirm the suspicion that Russian intrigues are in progress.

Latest From Mafeking.

LONDON, May 1, 4:25 p. m.—A dispatch from Mafeking dated April 29, says: "The Boers have been busy for several days blowing up the railways southwards."

"There was little firing during the past week."

"The town will respond cheerfully to Lord Roberts' request to hold out for another month."

"Favor in this but otherwise the health of the garrison is good and all are well."

Roberts' Report to J. R. on.

LONDON, May 1, 1:55 p. m.—The following dispatch has been sent by Lord Roberts to the War Office:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 30.—The Boers made very persistent attacks around Thabanchu Saturday and Sunday. But the position which the Eighth (Rundie's) division holds is strong and he had the assistance of Gordon's and Dickson's brigades, the cavalry under French and Smith-Dorrien's infantry brigade and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Poole-Carew's division returned from Dewetsdorp yesterday."

Lord Roberts also reports additional casualties sustained during the fighting of April 27 around Thabanchu, consisting of Lieutenant Geary and two enlisted men killed and one officer and three enlisted men wounded.

Neither the commander-in-chief nor the correspondent's dispatches throw any light upon the plans being adopted to oust the Boers from the neighborhood of Thabanchu and how long before a determined effort will be made to reassert British superiority is only a matter of surmise. In the meantime the Boers are remarkably aggressive, especially in face of the large force facing them. A special from Thabanchu dated yesterday says they made a daring attempt to cut off a British convoy which got into ground between Thabanchu and Dewetsdorp, opening fire from the adjacent hills. In the nick of time General Brabant, with a strong force of yeomanry, returning from Wepener, arrived on the scene and extricated the convoy.

The same special correspondent describes the dispositions of the force at Thabanchu as follows:

"General Rundie is covering the advanced camp facing the Boer's position to the east where they are strongly entrenched. General Ian Hamilton and General Smith-Dorrien occupy strong positions on the road to the north."

Another dispatch says that a colonel under General Hamilton located the Boers to the northwest and an artillery duel ensued without result.

All accounts tell of much artillery firing with scarcely any casualties. It is hardly likely that two such forces can much longer patiently face each other without more stirring occurrences. General Brabant's column is expected to join General French shortly. A number of Boers are reported to have been seen retreating north, but this is scarcely authoritative. Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the Boer guerrillas from securing supplies from other centers.

The little news from Thabanchu is absorbing all interest. The Cape Parliament has been summoned for June 22.

At the conclusion of General Sir George White's visit to Windsor today, Queen Victoria decorated the defender of Ladysmith with the cross and star of the Royal Victorian order. Her Majesty and the soldier had a lengthy conference.

It is learned that the Queen was more angry than for years over the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches.

Why Roberts Delays.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons today George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, replying to questions, declared that Lord Roberts had made no comment whatever on General Lord Methuen's Magersfontein operations.

Neither, he continued, did Lord Roberts' dispatches indicate that the advance was either retarded or modified by the scarcity of remounts. At the same time, the Secretary declared, it was true that the expenditures of horse flesh had exceeded all the estimates, and that the War Office had invariably exceeded the requisitions from South Africa. The difficulty in procuring ships had handicapped the authorities, but already this year they had sent out 27,041 horses and 17,153 mules as remounts. In addition to those accompanying the troops, and by the end of May the remounts delivered would number 42,000 horses and 23,000 mules. Steps had also been taken to supply the necessary rolling stock for the railroads. But as far as the Government was aware, the military problem before Lord Roberts had not turned on the question of remounts or rolling stock, but on the fact that Lord Roberts had shifted his base from Cape Town to Bloemfontein, thus necessitating the recapturing and repair of the railroad and the clearing of the line of communication for a distance of 750 miles on a single track with a rise of 4500 feet.

Regarding the relief of Mafeking, which all had at heart, the Secretary said the House would realize that speedy relief would not be aided by divulging the objective of any of Lord Roberts' forces.

LONDON, April 27.—Wyndham's explanation in the House of Commons yesterday has aroused considerable comment, especially his statement that Lord Roberts has been delayed by the necessity of defeating detached forces of the enemy which threatened his communication from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and which blocked them from East London. The only intimation hitherto received that the East London line was blocked had been discredited. This was the Boer report that the bridge at Bethulle had been blown up.

All discussion of the Spion Kop dispatches has been postponed until May 22.

Wepener Relieved.

LONDON, April 25, 11:05 p. m.—It is officially announced that Wepener has been relieved.

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 25th, 3:25 p. m.

"The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night and this morning fled northeastward along the Ladybrand road. Their number was between 4000 and 5000."

CAPE TOWN, April 26 (Thursday).—The relief of Colonel Dalgety was accomplished by General Brabant.

LONDON, April 26.—A special to the Times dated Mafeking, Basutoland, April 25th, says:

"I rode from Johannesburg here, skirting Wepener, and met General Brabant's advance guard four miles south of Wepener. They report three successful fights Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, with twenty-two casualties. The Boers were routed and 5000 of the enemy retired along the Ladybrand road within our sight and unopposed. Colonel Dalgety's casualties are thirty-three killed and 122 wounded."

An Arsenal Blown Up.

PRETORIA, April 25.—A serious explosion occurred at the Begbie works, used by the Government as an arsenal, last night. The walls of the building were destroyed, and the structures in the neighborhood are a mass of flames. The shrieks of women and children in the adjoining streets added to the ghastliness of the scene.

Ten workmen were killed and thirty-two were injured including Herr Grunberg, the manager of the works. The most important part of the machinery was saved. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works employed 200 persons, mostly French and Italians. The Red Cross ambulance did good work in helping the wounded.

Further particulars from Johannesburg show the explosion occurred in a magazine containing smokeless powder on the opposite side of the street from the Begbie works used by the Government as an arsenal. Thirteen of the occupants of the latter building were blown to pieces and fifty were injured.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the Coast Files Itemized.

Bryan says America is with the Boers. Basutos are said to be aiding the Boers.

Botha's generalship is superior to that of Roberts. African horse sickness has broken out in Buller's army.

Society nurses are pronounced a nuisance in South Africa. Attempts to stop murders in Swaziland are proving futile.

Boers near Dewetsdorp are retreating before the British force. It is reported that Holland has advised the Boers to seek peace.

Conspicuous instances of heroism are reported from Plumer's column. The Boers shelled Warrenton, but were driven off by the return fire.

No more women nurses will be employed on the hospital ship Maine. The gallantry of Canadian troops in recent engagements is highly praised.

The Boer peace delegates will go to America, having nothing to hope for in Europe. The report that the Boers have re-occupied Hoshof is untrue, Methuen is still there.

Sir George White dined with the Queen and told her about the siege of Ladysmith. Public feeling in Germany, following the Emperor's lead, is veering toward the British.

All British subjects have been ordered to leave the Transvaal within forty-eight hours. There are differences in the Cape cabinet over what should be done with the two republics.

London journals sharply censure Roberts for the practical failure of his elaborate plans. There is little hope of trapping Boers, as they retire everywhere before the British advance.

The British have abandoned their lenient policy toward the Boers who seek their paroles. General French with the Boers assert that only five Boers were killed and twenty-five wounded at Colenso, where 1140 British fell.

Pretoria has expelled another party of British subjects consisting of ten men, 263 women and 429 children, who have gone to Delagoa Bay. London papers say Buller sent his resignation to Roberts after the Spion Kop disaster, but that Roberts declined to accept it.

The sending of General Cronje to St. Helena has greatly enraged the Boers, who are said to be more than ever determined to fight to the death.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that General Dewet has Brabant's horse isolated and has repulsed two attempts to relieve, capturing fifty Britishers.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the London Standard says the country is so favorable to Boer tactics that he doubts if the Republicans can be made to submit.

Bloemfontein reports that the Boer army of 60,000 men was reduced one-half between December and March. Eight thousand were killed and wounded and 6,500 captured.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Standard says: The strength of the Boers in the Biggarsberg district is believed to be between 5,000 and 8,000. They are commanded by General Lucas Meyer and are well supplied with artillery.

A dispatch from Kimberley says that enteric fever is so rampant there that the city officials are urging the military authorities to remove the camps from the town and to continue the use of public buildings as hospitals, with the view of better safeguarding the public health.

The Boers who began their raid a month ago by compelling Col. Broadwood to retire on Bloemfontein, have now gotten safely away to the northward, practically without loss, but with the advantage of seven British guns, together with hundreds of prisoners captured.

All notices indicate that the United States Consul, Adolbert S. Hay, has won a diplomatic success. His position is exceedingly difficult, but he is pursuing an impartial, determined policy and has succeeded in ameliorating the condition of British prisoners at Pretoria, including the Colonials.

The Boers are preparing to spend the winter in Natal. They are bringing their stock from the high veldt into Natal for winter grazing, and they are demanding that the Kaffirs pay the tax to them instead of to the Natal government. They also declare that unless the Kaffirs work for them, they (the Kaffirs) must remove south of Sunday's river.

Further reports from distressed Mafeking declare that though there are water, food and ammunition enough to last until the middle of May, they are on a restricted scale, food allowances not being more than enough to barely sustain life. Two pints of soup and two quarts of oat bran are everybody's daily rations, but if the siege lasts much longer it will be difficult to find more than one ration. A census which has just been taken shows that the population numbers 7,250.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated to Quick Reading.

Boers advance continue in Texas. The Boers have passed the Texas bill. Luther H. Tamm, a noted humorist, is dead.

At Paris Exposition is rapidly taking shape. The chess player, Dr. Hopwood, is dead.

Western California reports a heavy rainfall. A Filipino leader, has been captured.

The Colombian rebels have captured Cartagena. More surgeons have been ordered to the Philippines.

E. J. Rice, the theatrical manager, is a bankrupt. The Coast Sound shingle trust has gone under.

The Chicago range may be tunneled for a railway. Twenty-five steamers are leaving Seattle for Nome.

The Prince of Wales will go to the Pacific Islands. Cassius M. Clay's divorced wife is dead, aged 86.

Scott retains his seat as Senator from New York. Shag rock, San Francisco harbor, has been blown up.

The addition of Porter is seriously ill and may not survive. The North Pacific sealing catch is better than last year.

The submarine boat Holland is to be tested at Newport. A Colombian rebel claim possession of all the large cities.

Rates of discount are higher in England and Germany. San Francisco may close side-door entrances to barrooms.

The attempt to reach Dawson City with an automobile failed. Ottawa and Hull fire sufferers are receiving British relief.

A woman failed to turn out more gold than ever before. A syndicate will establish a great armor plant in Scotland.

Two fatal cases of tubercle plague have occurred at Port Said. Forest fires are raging near Marinette, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The Gospel suspects have been arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Governor Pierce of Michigan has joined the Democratic party.

Henry Irving's Chicago engagement was to a \$100,000 business. The highest departmental case is now before the Supreme Court.

George C. Todd, a brother-in-law of Alvin Karpis, is dead. Justice looks of Paris, Texas, was stabbed by an attorney.

The French actress, Duse, has been decorated by Francis Joseph. The American losses in the Philippine war are 2,500 from all causes.

The wife of General James H. Wilson is starting on her reservations. The Duke of Argyll died poor. His estate, heavily mortgaged.

President McKinley suffering from a cold taken during his Ohio trip. Helen Gould has taken a villa at Newport and will entertain lavishly.

Good pay dirt has been found on Valdez and Kirkham creek, Alaska. The death of Richard Parkenson, inventor of the cable railway, is dead.

American miners are pouring into Atlin now that the restrictions are off. Miller, the 59 per cent swindler of Brooklyn, got a ten-year term.

Captain Carter, late U. S. A., is now in convict garb at Fort Leavenworth. The death of Richard Parkenson, inventor of the cable railway, is dead.

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Virginia Calhoun, a California girl, is leaving London Lyceum. Senators are making an effort to sidetrack the canal bill at this session.

Alfred Vanderbilt is to wed the daughter of Francis Morgan French. Nine were killed at the Paris Exposition by the collapse of a footbridge.

The Legislature of Trinidad, W. I., has rejected free trade with Canada. Structural defects on the Trans-Siberian railway compel much rebuilding.

A traffic officer, ran into a coach while wheeling and was badly bruised. Governor Tanner of Illinois is in a critical condition owing to gall stones.

Marshall Law, formerly of Oakland, Cal., died suddenly in Texas. Kansas has enjoined Colorado from taking water from the Arkansas river.

Some steamers continue in Texas. The Boers have passed the Texas bill. Luther H. Tamm, a noted humorist, is dead.

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CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER
the Hawaiian Territorial
bill is passed the duty on
European China and
Europeanware will be from
55 to 60 per cent higher—
55 per cent on White and
60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY
is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME
to purchase what you want
in this line before prices
are advanced.

STERLING SILVER
from the factories of Reed
& Barton and Whiting
Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special
sale for the next thirty
days, commencing
April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will
be 33 1-3 per cent. Our as-
sortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be
also sold at special re-
duced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for
the next thirty days at a
25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are
marked in plain figures and
the old prices remain with
the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Fur-
nishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles,
2s 6d each. Warranted to cure in six
times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
Y'S DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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A RISING WAR CLOUD

Over the Danish West
Indies.

TALE OF GERMAN INTRIGUE

The Kaiser May Defy the Monroe
Doctrine and Buy a Carib-
bean Outpost.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The annual banquet of the Grant Monument Association to celebrate the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, presided. Secretary of War Root said, in part:

"It is well now, when the wailing and lamentation of men is heard who grow faint-hearted before the tasks that face the Republic, to recall the days of '63 and '64—the tasks greater than those which confront us today. No one who reads the papers can fail to see that the course of the nations of the world is the stretching out for territory; and he will finally be brought to see that the American people will be forced to abandon the Monroe doctrine unless they exhibit more interest in compelling them to keep off by preparation, unless the people prepare to fight for it, they will, when the emergency arises, be found unprepared. We will never abandon the Monroe doctrine."

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Times publishes an elaborate article declaring that Secretary of War Root's address at the Grant Dinner last Friday night, in which he hinted at the possibility of war to maintain the Monroe doctrine, was called forth by an intrigue concerning the Danish West Indian Islands.

It appears that H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company made a verbal agreement with Denmark, that if he should negotiate a sale of the islands he should receive a commission of ten per cent of the purchase price. Captain W. Von Christmas Dirckinck-Holten, who has been acting as agent of the Danish Government. All accounts agree that Denmark is very anxious to get rid of her West Indian possessions. Mr. Rogers and Captain Christmas having quarreled, and the former having declared that it was in his power to defeat any negotiations that did not recognize his rights as agent, Captain Christmas advised Secretary Root of a plan to exchange the islands with Germany for territory in Europe. He stated that unless Congress acts on the Danish West Indian Islands matter before June 1, a scheme will be carried out to exchange the islands with Germany for the whole or a part of North Schleswig, which, with Holstein, was taken from Denmark by Germany in 1867, and which country it has always been the fondest hope of all Danes to recover.

The sudden appearance in this country of Secretary White of the American Embassy in London has also to do with this matter of the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands, according to the Times.

Mr. White was the agent of the United States in Denmark during the negotiations, and to him the Danish government named the price it wanted for the islands, between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

Mr. White, it is said, failed to tell the State department that the United States would have to buy the islands during this session of Congress or abandon all hope forever of getting possession of them, and that he also did not impress upon the State department the fact that falling the negotiations with the United States, Germany was sure to get possession of the islands, either through cession or lease. It is to make these matters more clear to the State department while Congress is still in session that Mr. White was summoned here.

It was not until the early part of 1899 that negotiations concerning the Danish West Indian Islands were taken up. At that time Captain Christmas was journeying in Germany as a retired captain of the Danish navy. He had just returned from a trip to the Danish West Indian Islands, where he had been making maps of the harbors and fortifications. He was approached by a syndicate of Germans, who asked him to use his influence in Copenhagen to obtain from the Danish government a contract with Germany by which the latter could purchase the island of St. John.

Captain Christmas was not slow in asserting that this would be next to impossible, for the reason that the United States would rather allow Denmark to sell the islands to a foreign power, nor would it allow Germany to purchase it because of the Monroe doctrine.

In his report to the Danish government Captain Christmas attaches the proposition of the syndicate to his papers. This shows that the head of the syndicate was Admiral Von Zilzow of the royal German navy, and that he and others of the syndicate had, in anticipation of the ceding or sale of the island to Germany, bought up options on all the land adjacent to the harbors, and so, in the event of the acquisition of the island by Germany he and the members of the syndicate stood in the position of virtual owners of the land, and could dictate terms to the purchasing power.

When the impossibility of this plan was pointed out to Admiral Von Zilzow he asked Captain Christmas to obtain other concessions for the syndicate, among them to form a German colony on the island under the Danish flag, and permission to use the harbor as a coaling station for German war vessels.

Captain Christmas, while apparently falling in with their scheme, did the whole matter before Minister Hoerling in his true light. The outcome of this was that the permission was denied on diplomatic grounds, the Danish government recognizing that should any such complications arise, the sale of the is-

lands to the United States would be next to impossible. This led to Captain Christmas coming to America.

Captain Christmas, according to the Times, had an interview with President McKinley and pointed out the importance of purchasing the islands. As a consequence Secretary White was sent from London to negotiate directly with Denmark. His mission became known to Mr. Rogers. He insisted on his own or else he would not be satisfied, and he would prevent the sale of the islands unless he received \$100,000. Rogers became involved in a quarrel with Captain Christmas. Thereupon the captain revealed to Secretary Root the entire story of German intrigues. It seems that Denmark is now disposed to make the deal with Germany. It has been said by those who are close to the Danish government that King Christian will not allow the United States to plead the Monroe doctrine as a bar to negotiations with Germany or the ceding of the islands to other countries. He will maintain that he has already given the Monroe doctrine sufficient consideration in that he offered a number of times to sell the islands to the United States, and every time the negotiations have fallen through on account of the failure of Congress to ratify the agreement.

MILLIONS LOST BY FIRE.

Hull, Canada, is Wiped Out and Ottawa Narrowly Escapes.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—A fire, which began in the city of Hull, Quebec and Ottawa from 11 o'clock this morning until almost midnight, practically wiped out the first main and main and main section of the wholesale and manufacturing district of this city known as the "Triangle" district, and destroyed two of Ottawa's suburbs, Hintonburg and Mechanville.

As a result of the disaster a number of persons, estimated as high as 100, and many lives, thirty were injured. \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed. The property loss cannot be accurately estimated, but it is estimated to range between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. All telephones, street cars and electric lights in the two cities and the suburbs have been destroyed, and every school, factory, business house and lumber yard on both sides of the river has been completely wiped out.

For a while this afternoon it was feared that the flames would leap over the Hull city line and reach the "Triangle" state and gain a hold in the retail business and official sections of the city. At 5 o'clock it looked as if the flames would reach the Hull city line, but they were stopped at this critical moment. The wind shifted and drove the flames back over the Hull city line. Just about this time the fire leaped over the Hull city line and reached the Ottawa city line. The flames were then completely extinguished.

It is impossible to give a list of insurance and losses tonight, but the number of houses destroyed is estimated at 1,000. The property loss is estimated at \$10,000,000. The number of houses destroyed is estimated at 1,000. The property loss is estimated at \$10,000,000. The number of houses destroyed is estimated at 1,000. The property loss is estimated at \$10,000,000.

Hull has a population of about 12,000 people, and more than half of the city is destroyed tonight. The entire business part of the city, including the court-house, postoffice, and public buildings and newspaper offices, is a mass of ruins. The population is almost entirely composed of people who work in the mills or who derive their business from the work.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Over five square miles of territory burned over, more than 2,000 buildings destroyed, seven lives lost, 7,000 men, women and children homeless, and a property loss of \$10,000,000, according to the latest estimate, are the results as seen tonight of the fire which swept this city and Hull yesterday and today. Although under control for many hours, the flames were not extinguished until about noon today.

DEWEY STANDS BY.

He Will Oppose Bryan at the Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the World from Washington says: Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, accompanied by the Admiral's secretary and some of the household servants, will leave Washington at noon tomorrow on a special train for Baltimore and Ohio. There will be but three cars on the train, but they will combine all the comforts and luxuries that are to be found on a journey by rail. Chicago will be reached Monday noon. No representatives of the press were allowed to accompany the Admiral. He does not desire to give any significance to his trip.

"This is purely a social visit," he said today. "I have announced that I will make months ago, and long before I gave any thought to being a candidate. I will only issue a statement dealing with your views on the public questions before leaving Washington."

"No, I see no reason for any hurry in the matter. I have announced that I will make months ago, and long before I gave any thought to being a candidate. I will only issue a statement dealing with your views on the public questions before leaving Washington."

QUITE LIKE BOSTON.

Three Suicides Traced to Brahminical Writings.

BOSTON, April 20.—Three mysterious suicides within five days are accounted for today in the discovery of a Brahminical cult, which has for its principal tenet the right and desirability of self-destruction, based on several obscure adulations taken from the earliest of Vedic writings. Students of Brahminical lore have known of the existence of this doctrine, which was really the precursor 2,000 years ago of the "suttee," or self-immolation of widows. In the burning pyre, but believed it had been obliterated by later Buddhist teachings of self-denial and patience to bear the ills and burdens of life.

The disappearance of Solon Burrows, a proselyte in the Brahmin faith, led to the discovery of the cult and its strange belief.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for a group and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PLAYS ON THE PARTY

Meeting of Republican
Committee.

MUCH BUSINESS IS DONE

Arrangements for Primaries Made
and Temporary Precinct Chair-
men Appointed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Business of great importance was transacted last night at the meeting of the central committee of the Republican party at the Chamber of Commerce. Twenty-two members answered the roll-call. The minutes of the last meeting were approved. A. V. Carter read the report of the committee appointed to revise the figures of the circular letter issued by the central committee, which showed that the sub-committee had obtained the correct statistics of the last election and had revised the figures of the original draft of the circular. They had sent out the circular and call to the other islands. The report was adopted.

It was ordered that all calls and circulars issued by the Republican party be published in English, Portuguese and Hawaiian.

The sub-committee on primary organization made its report.

George R. Carter said that in justice to an opponent who had been quoted in the report of the meeting as having said that he believed nominees of the party should be voted for "whether corrupt or not," he wished to say that he had understood him to say that he should vote for these nominees even if "charged with corruption."

The report of the sub-committee on primary organization was then read section by section. There was discussion as to the time allowed for enrollment of voters, who would be permitted to vote at the primaries. A. G. M. Robertson thought they should be allowed to enroll up to the time of the closing of the polls.

George R. Carter opposed this plan. He wanted the rolls opened on May 11 and closed at 4 p. m. on May 19. This, he said, would allow challenging of voters who were not qualified to vote in a particular precinct. With the rolls open for registration through the actual voting hours, he believed fraud was made easy. "Repeaters" might register and vote in several precincts. Others differed with this idea. Carter said if the Republicans created such a precedent it would leave room for future fraud. In the United States, he said, the registration closed even a week or more before the day of voting. The committee voted for keeping the registration lists open until the voting closed on May 19.

A printing and distributing committee to furnish the calls and rolls, etc., to the temporary chairmen was appointed, consisting of A. V. Gear, T. McCants Stewart and Clarence White. A finance committee consisting of J. A. McCandless, J. H. Soper and M. P. Robinson was appointed.

The following was the report of the committee on primary organization with the names added of temporary chairmen as elected last night by the central committee:

HONOLULU, May 8, 1900.
Cecil Brown, Esq., Chairman Republican Temporary Committee.

Sir: Your committee on primary organization has left to report and submit herewith a draft of a call for the organization of precinct clubs and the holding of the first primary election on the island of Oahu.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
C. M. WHITE,
GEO. R. CARTER,
T. McCANTS STEWART.

CALL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN PRECINCT CLUBS AND THE HOLDING OF THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES FOR THE ISLAND OF OAHU.

To the voters of the Island of Oahu: The time is now at hand when you will be called upon to exercise the duties of American citizenship.

Experience has shown that such exercise is most effective in the ranks of regularly organized parties. The national policy is swayed by two great parties, the Republican and Democratic. A contention for any great principle or desideratum without the sanction of one of these great parties is practically useless. It follows, therefore, that loyal citizens should be best secured by being confided to the advocacy of one of the parties having the advantage in the contest of its superior organization and its concerted effort.

Conceding the advantages, may, even the independence of these political parties, the propriety of alliance with one or the other is at once apparent. The question of affiliation then narrows down to a choice between them.

The Republican party stands for good government and progress and is to be credited with the remarkable commercial and educational advancement of the United States since 1800. It has ever been the champion of freedom and manhood suffrage. It has advocated the maintenance of an honest coinage and issue of money. It has ever been the friend of labor and its wise protective legislation. It has ever been the champion of capital and labor alike, creating and fostering a community of interest between them. Its dignified foreign policy has commanded the respect of the world at large.

Being a party of pronounced principles, it has ever kept its pledges and has never deviated from its upright course at the beck of mere expediency.

It is the party of power and intelligence and is the safest medium for conserving the interests of this Territory.

Those who regard its past splendid history as a guaranty of its corresponding future destiny are requested to join the ranks as requested to enroll in the Republican clubs of their respective precincts so as to be able to vote at the primaries of May 19th.

Your co-operation is earnestly solicited to carry out the following PLAN:

Every person intending to act with the Republican party is requested to attend on Friday, May 11th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at the usual polling-place or such other place within the precinct in which he resides as may be designated by the temporary chairman for the precinct who has been appointed for the purpose of organizing the club.

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W. O. SMITH HOME AGAIN

Brings Word of Fight
for the Bill.

TELLS OF NEW OFFICIALS

Dole for Governor, Frear Chief and
Perry Associate Justice; Oat
and Stackable to Hold.

W. O. Smith, former Attorney General
of the Hawaiian Islands, and late
representative of the Honolulu Cham-
ber of Commerce at Washington dur-
ing the present session of Congress, re-
turned home on the Rio de Janeiro yester-
day afternoon. He went immedi-
ately to his residence on Nuuanu street,

where he was interviewed on the ques-
tion of the hour in the city—the Ter-
ritorial appointments, and other mat-
ters of Washington gossip.

"What do you know of the Territorial
appointments, Mr. Smith? Has Mr. Dole
actually been selected as Governor?"
Inquired the Advertiser representative.

"My impression is," replied Mr.
Smith, "that Mr. Dole will be the Gov-
ernor. No definite news reached me
upon the subject before I sailed from
San Francisco."

As to the Office.

"What about the other appoint-
ments?" was the next query.

"My impression is that Justice Frear
will succeed to the Chief Justiceship.
Also, I believe, all the present Circuit
Judges will probably be retained, with
possibly the exception of Judge Stanley,
who is, unfortunately, an Englishman,
and therefore not a citizen of the United
States. As for Judge Perry, my im-
pression is that he will be a Justice on
the Supreme Bench."

"How about Mr. A. S. Humphreys?"
the reporter inquired.

"Well, I don't know. Mr. Humphreys
is being pushed for the position of Cir-
cuit Judge by Mr. Gear, who is in Wash-
ington."

"Is Judge Estee of California likely to
be appointed as Federal Judge of Haw-
aiki?" was the query.

"Both Judge Estee and Judge Greene
are spoken of in connection with that
office, and I am inclined to think that
Estee holds first place at present."

Oat and Stackable May Hold.

"Any other impressions, Mr. Smith?"
"Well, it is very probable that Mr.
Oat as Postmaster General, and Mr.
Stackable as Collector General may be
retained in their present positions, with
whatever changes there may be neces-
sary in the titles. As for the United
States Marshal, undoubtedly President
McKinley will send a strong man to us.
No, I don't know whether he has se-
lected Mr. Ray or not."

The latter portion of the reply was
in answer to a telegram in the latest
newspaper stating that Mr. Ray would
get the appointment.

"Has the President done anything for
Bob Wilcox or Edgar Cayless?"
"Well, they are working on the crown
lands question yet, but Mr. Little of
Hilo, I believe, is working hard for a
job of some kind," answered the ex-
Minister smilingly.

"Yes, Mr. Hartwell was still in Wash-
ington when I sailed. He remained
there particularly for the purpose of
looking after the Hawaiian coinage
bill. Action has been deferred upon it
until after action on the Hawaiian bill
was complete. Also he is attending to
the matter of a joint resolution author-
izing the Secretary of the Treasury to
redeem the \$1,000,000 bonded debt of
Hawaii. He thinks that work will be
so far advanced, or even finished, that
he may leave for Honolulu on the Cop-
tic."

The Campaign for the Bill.

"As to the campaign which we car-
ried on in Washington, I will say that
the bill for the government of the Ter-
ritory of Hawaii was finally passed by
Congress on the afternoon of Friday,
April 27th, and was approved by Presi-
dent McKinley on Monday, the 30th. It
is to take effect forty-five days from the
date of its approval, which will be Jun-
14. This organic law for the organiza-

tion and government of Hawaii follow
closely the bill which the Commission
ers prepared and recommended. Great
credit is due the Commissioners for their
work, and Congress paid them a high
compliment in adopting all of the es-
sential features of their bill.

"Hawaii is not only a Territory
but one with certain rights and priv-
ileges in advance of any other of the
Territories. The judicial system fol-
lows that of a State rather than that
of the ordinary territory, the Hawaiian
courts having original and exclusive ju-
isdiction in all matters not involving
Federal questions.

Advantages We Gain.

"The Constitution has been extended
to Hawaii and can never be with-
drawn; as also the Customs laws, with
permanent free trade. Hawaii is to
have a representative in Congress; all
citizens of Hawaii become citizens of
the United States. Hawaiian ships
now come under the American flag;
the Hawaiian land system has been
preserved, and the citizens of Hawaii
have all the rights, privileges and pro-
tection of American citizens. This
great blessing may not be fully appre-
ciated by some, but as time passes its
significance will become more appar-
ent."

"That there will be compensations
and penalties every thinking man
knows; we cannot receive great benefits
without cost."

Poisoned

Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities often accumulate in the
blood until they produce the most
dangerous symptoms of poisoning.
The appetite is lost, digestion weak-
ened, and nerves exhausted.

Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Aus-
tralia, sends us her photograph and
says:

"I used to have terrible feelings come over
me. The doctors could do me no good. I could
not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most
unpleasant woman indeed. Having read of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

I thought I would try it. To my great sur-
prise, after taking only two bottles I found
myself very much better in every way. After
taking six bottles all my disagreeable feel-
ings left me, and I was completely cured."

If your bowels are constipated, take
Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure.
They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and
sick headache. Take them with Ayer's
Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CAP. A. N. HOOPER DEAD.

Well Known Revenue Marine Officer
Passes Away.

OAKLAND, April 29.—Captain C.
L. Hooper of the United States Re-
venue Marine Service died this morning
at 5 o'clock at his residence, 292 Sans
Rosa avenue, Linda Vista heights. His
death was due to a complication of in-
ternal disorders. He had been gradu-
ally failing for several weeks, but the
end came earlier than his physician
and family anticipated.

Captain Hooper was one of the best-
known officers in the Revenue Marine
service. He had been stationed on this
coast for many years, and had com-
manded the United States cutters Corwin,
Bear, Rush and other vessels of the
Pacific and Behring sea fleets. His
recent command of the United States
cutter McCulloch in Manila bay, after
the victory of Admiral Dewey, is a fam-
iliar history. He made many trips to
the Behring sea, and cruised along the
Alaskan coast and the sealing grounds
to protect American rights in those
waters. He was in command of the
Bering sea fleet several seasons.

The Captain was a native of Mas-
sachusetts, and in his sixtieth year.
He leaves a wife, who was Miss Lotta
Hoag of Oakland. Two sons and one
daughter completed his immediate
family. The sons are Calvin Leighton
Hooper and Samuel Lawton Hooper.
Miss Lotta Florence Hooper his only
daughter, is well known in Oakland
society.

Captain Hooper's closest friend in
this city, where he resided for many
years, was the late Judge Israel Lawton,
formerly Superintendent of the Maso-
nic Temple. He was a member of the Maso-
nic order, and his funeral will be held
on Tuesday, May 1st, at 2 o'clock, from
Oakland Lodge, No. 188, Free and Ac-
cepted Masons.

At Linda Vista, on the heights be-
tween Oakland proper and Piedmont,
Captain Hooper erected, a few years
ago, a suburban home. It commands
a fine view of San Francisco bay, Oak-
land in the foreground, and the Marin
and San Mateo county hills in the dis-
tance. In this pretty home Captain
Hooper and his family were surround-
ed with trophies of the Captain's sea-
faring life. His collection of Alaskan
curios contains many rare and valu-
able specimens, nearly all of which he
personally obtained while cruising in
the far northern waters. Especially is
his collection of Esquimaux Indian ar-
ticles a large and varied one. Nearly
every kind of utensil, dress, hunting
and fishing and religious emblem or
counterpart used by the Esquimaux is
to be found in Captain Hooper's col-
lection.

Captain Hooper brought Commis-
sioner Blount here on the Corwin in
1893 and was present at the Judiciary
building when the flag was hoisted
down.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Work on the Station Is to Begin at
Once.

Work on the wireless telegraph sys-
tem begins at once. The first station
on Oahu will be at Telegraph Hill, man-
na of Diamond Head. The second, which
will communicate with Kaula, will be
near Waihalu, beyond Kaena Point. Ex-
pert Bowden, who left yesterday for
Maui to arrange for a station for mes-
sages between Honolulu and Hilo, said:

"We desire to reach Maui and Haw-
aiki first. Molokai can be taken in
later. No there is no use in first estab-
lishing a Molokai station, for we will
have perfect communication with Maui
and Hawaii direct. In other words, Ho-
nolulu will be able to speak to Molokai,
Maui and Hawaii singly or all together
as it pleases. Kaula will be separate
and will come on a different line. Mes-
sages from Hilo to Kaula will have to
pass through Honolulu, at least for the
present. There will be only one station
on Maui and one on Hawaii. They will
be located within a week. In the mean-
while work may go on here."

The company will have stations on
the regular ocean liners, so that the
news from a ship may be known in
town when the vessel is 200 miles or
more away.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin did not leave by
the Aorangi, as has been stated.

A. S. Humphreys, it is reported, may
be appointed Judge of the Circuit
Court of Honolulu.

Mr. Edward Politz is said to be pro-
gressing favorably in his efforts to put
Hawaiian stocks on the New York mar-
ket.

The Warren will take to Guam a
representative of the Bishop Museum,
Mr. Sea-e, who goes in search of birds,
fishes, and other material.

John D. Alpin, the ward of Liliu-
okalani, leaves for San Francisco to-
morrow to meet the ex-Queen, who is
now en her way to the Coast.

Deer are said to be disappearing on
Molokai. Hunters say they find poor
sport now when a few years ago a do-
zen deer might be gotten in a day.

The solar acetylene gas bicycle lamps
are now used all over the world. This
year the manufacturer expects to turn
out 250,000. Hall & Sons have them for
sale.

Lindsay May has accepted the posi-
tion as manager of the Melbyde Sugar
Co.'s store on Kaula. He was recently
first assistant book-keeper at Ewa
plantation.

A former teacher in the Kamehame-
ha schools, Mr. Perry, makes an in-
teresting statement concerning his experi-
ences in these islands, in the Daily
Witness of Montreal.

In this issue appears the list of delin-
quent shareholders of the Nahuia Sugar
Co. These shares will be disposed of at
public auction by J. F. Morgan at his
salesroom on May 23d.

Hop bitters is advertised by the Hol-
lister Drug Company as the best tonic
for this climate. They claim it is in-
valuable in cases of general debility,
biliousness, malaria, etc.

There had been in Sydney up to the
time of the departure of the Aorangi,
on April 26th, one hundred and forty-
four cases of bubonic plague, and fifty-
two deaths. On the 26th eight cases of
the disease were reported.

The Manufacturing Haines Company
supply you with all kinds of race
material, such as cooling blankets,
sheets and hoods, Derby bandages, toe
weights, turban and other kinds of race
accessories, and snacks, etc.

The Drill Shed is literally packed
with furniture of all kinds, which was
taken from the Executive Building in
the last two days. Morgan, the auc-
tioner, advertises the sale of this fur-
niture for Thursday, May 17th.

Mrs. C. T. Gulick has donated a ban-
ner made for the San Antonio Porcu-
sine Society which is now on exhibi-
tion in McInerney's window. It is of
satin, white and blue, and elaborately
embroidered, with bullion trimmings.
It is the handsomest regatta work seen
here.

A German Lutheran church for Hon-
olulu is a certainty. It will be built on
an open space on the main side of
Beretania street, between Miller and
Punchbowl streets. The nucleus of the
fund was begun at the time Messrs.
Hackfeld & Co. held their anniversary
last year, and donated \$50,000 for the
erection of a church of the Lutheran
faith.

Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Heizman, Deputy
Surgeon General of the United
States Army, is a passenger on the
Warren, en route to Manila, where he
will be second in command of the Med-
ical Department of the Manila head-
quarters, under Col. Greenleaf. Lieut.-
Col. Heizman occupies a very promi-
nent office in the medical department,
and has risen through an honorable
career in the army to his present posi-
tion. He has been stationed to a large
extent in the western army posts, but
lately has been on service in the eastern
section.

In the matter of the application of
the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land
Co., dated April 27th, for a right of
way for its railway on South and Ala-
pai streets, the Survey Department
having reported that the petition is
signed by a majority of the property
owners along said streets, the Execu-
tive Council yesterday consented to the
laying of said railway on the streets in
accordance with the petition of the Ho-
nolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co.,
and subject to the conditions impos-
ed by law as to the method of construc-
tion and maintenance.

Hon. George W. Lyon, of New York,
is a passenger on the Warren, pre-
sumably for Manila. He zealously
guards the nature of his mission to
Guam or Manila, and declines to be in-
terviewed upon the subject. As he was
formerly Post Surveyor of New York
City, and gave that position up to go
westward into the new possessions of
Uncle Sam, there is a possibility that
he holds an official appointment of
some importance up his sleeve. Mr.
Lyon is an old friend of W. N. Arm-
strong, former editor of the Advertiser,
whom he expected to find on his ar-
rival here.

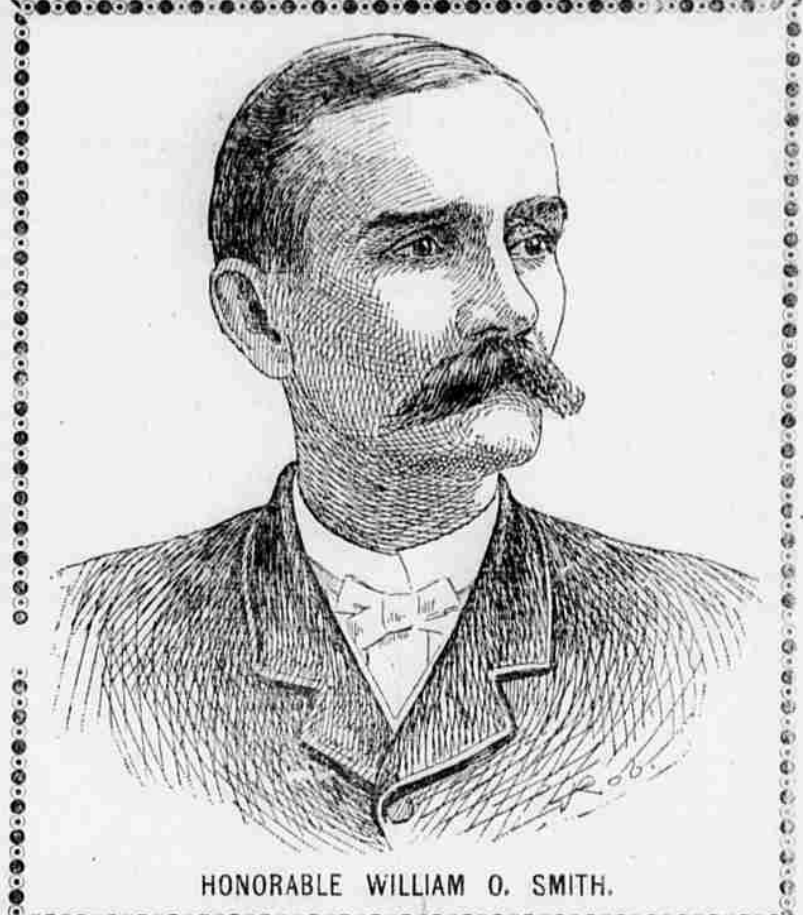
Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this
port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 13
COPTIC	MAY 10	GALICIA	MAY 13
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GALICIA	JUNE 12	DORIC	JUNE 12
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 3	GALICIA	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GALICIA	AUG. 25		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents



HONORABLE WILLIAM O. SMITH.

